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Penn. avenue and P street.

Silverism is simply a revival of green-

backism with the difference that there

is no jobbery connected with the latter.

It will be well to abrogate the two-thirds

rule when the Democracy delivers itself

into the hands of the silver mine monopol-

y.

There would be no silver question now

if a thousand rich mine owners were not

eager to have the government stamp fifty-

cents' worth of their metal one dollar.

What Democrats have been accustomed

to call "the ignorant colored vote" will be

cast practically solid this year for protection

and sound money, South as well as

North.

When Senator Teller expresses the opinion

that the so-called silver Republicans will

vote for either Bland or Boies, he

shows that he has quickly dried the part-

ing tears at St. Louis.

While it is claimed that the silver men

mean it for the benefit of the poor, it is

known that the mine owners, embracing

some of the richest men in the country,

will be the chief beneficiaries of free silver

coinage.

Recent and reliable reports from different

parts of the State do not sustain the first

rumor regarding the magnitude of the

silver fund. It is an artificial production

and will not stand intelligent and candid

investigation.

The money question ought not to be in

politics at all, but, as it has been forced in,

good citizens should unite, irrespective of

politics, in getting it out as soon as possi-

ble by an emphatic verdict in favor of

sound money.

Andrew Jackson once thrilled the Ameri-

can heart by giving as a toast at a public

banquet: "Our federal union; it must and

shall be preserved." The present sentiment

of the Republican party is: "The existing

gold standard and 100-cent dollar; they

must and shall be preserved."

A Chicago dispatch says that while Alt-

geld is against Boies with growing em-

phasis, Governor Matthews is not accepta-

ble to the Illinois Governor, and that it

is to head off the latter that Altgeld and

his delegation declared a purpose to over-

throw the two-thirds rule. Altgeld is in

full control, and proposes to punish those

who have directly or indirectly censured

him in the past.

In the Florida Democratic convention to

select delegates to Chicago, Malcomb

Morse gave the casting vote against the

silver platform. On his return home he

was ostracized by his neighbors and a

crowd was barely deterred from tarring

and feathering him. He is yet exorcised

in public and private, and advised to leave

the country until the feeling subsides. It

was the same spirit which refused Mr.

Bryant a hearing in the Indiana Democr-

atic convention.

The men employed in the varied in-

dustries of Indiana have more than \$22,-

00,000 in life insurance policies. A large

part of this money these thousands of

men have paid in and it has been loaned

out on mortgages, bonds, etc., and it is

this money which ex-Governor Dole de-

clares must be paid off in half dollars.

These men constitute a portion of the

creditor class against which the controlling

element of the Democratic party is making

war.

The Altgelds and the consciences de-

magogues who would create hatred between

the West and the East are public enemies.

If nationality did not appeal for a closer

union, interest should. The East is the

best customer of the Western farmer—in

fact, the only one for which there are not

numerous competitors. Comparatively

speaking, all of the bread and meat of the

East is furnished by the West, and it is

the only part of the world which does not

go elsewhere for its food supply. No broad-

minded man, much less a patriot, would

strive to array one of these sections against

the other.

There would be few strong lines of rail-

road in the West without the capital

commanded by the East. The transmis-

sion State would not have half of their

population but for the railroads built by

Eastern and foreign capital. Take the

Santa Fe system; it has swallowed up the

savings and the accumulations of thou-

sands of Eastern stockholders, while mil-

lions are invested in its low-rate non-in-

terest paying bonds. The money power has

built such roads. The "money power"

which has loaned money on farms and lots

is made up of 5,000,000 of savings bank and

like depositors.

Mr. Whitney thinks sound-money Demo-

crats do not bolt if the Chicago con-

vention declares for free silver, but the

reasons he gives are not such as to afford

any comfort to the free-silverites. He

thinks the result of a bolt would be to di-

vide the sound-money men, and

Eastern States and get around them the

Republicans and Democrats who are tainted

with free silver, and the greatest com-

promises might ensue." Apparently

Mr. Whitney wants sound-money Demo-

crats to remain in the party in order more

effectually to knife a free-silver candidate.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND SOUND

MONEY.

Governor Altgeld explains his disbelief of

the current statement that out of 53 Ger-

man-American newspapers 49 have de-

clared for sound money. He also counts

the idea that anything like 90 per cent. of

German-American voters are opposed to

free silver. It is related that when a promi-

nent German-American of this city on a

certain occasion rose to speak at a confer-

ence of citizens, and began by saying "Mr.

Chairman, I represent the Germans of this

city," another German-American in the au-

dience called out, "Not by a d—d sight."

This robust denial would probably apply

with equal aptness to Governor Altgeld's

claim to represent German-Americans on the

money question.

German-Americans, as a class, have some

very distinct characteristics, and whoever

undertakes to speak for or represent them

had better be sure of his following. For

one thing, German-Americans believe in

the enforcement of law and order and in a

government strong enough and brave

enough to do this under any and all cir-

cumstances. It is safe to affirm that a

very large majority of them approved the

action of the national government in send-

ing the United States troops to Chicago to

bring the Pullman strike to a speedy end,

protect property and open the railroad

blockade. Yet Governor Altgeld was fur-

ious at what he called the illegal and un-

constitutional action of the federal gov-

ernment in invading the State of Illinois,

and he has never ceased to abuse the

President from that day to this.

Again, German-Americans, as a class, are

thoroughly loyal to American ideas and

institutions, and have no sympathy with

any form of anarchism. There are indi-

vidual exceptions, but the mass of them

are opposed to anarchism and to dynamite

in politics. In common with all loyal

American citizens, they were horrified at

the bloody results of the anarchistic riots

in Chicago in 1887, in which seven police-

men were killed and more than fifty in-

jured. From the time that the ringleaders

in these riots were convicted and sen-

tenced, some to death and others to im-

prisonment for life, Mr. Altgeld never

ceased to denounce the "outrage," and

when he became Governor, largely through

the votes of anarchistic sympathizers, he

pardoned those who had been imprisoned.

Again, the German-Americans, as a class,

are not sneaking hypocrites, they fight

in the open, and do not advise other peo-

ple to do what they are not willing to do

themselves. As a rule, they do not call

one way and act another. Governor Alt-

geld, a very rich man, is a rampant ad-

vocate of free silver coinage. He is almost

place the business of the country on a sin-

gle silver basis and make fifty-three-cent

silver dollars legal tender in payment of

all debts, public and private. Yet all his

releases and all the money obligations he

takes are made payable in gold. While de-

nouncing the so-called demonetization of

silver by act of Congress, he demonizes

it himself in all the contracts he makes.

He wants silver for the people but gold

for himself. He is very anxious that other

people's debtors shall have a chance to

pay their debts in a depreciated currency,

but the best is none too good for him. He

wants poor farmers to have "cheap

and plenty" money, but he is willing to

put up with gold. Yet this friend of law-

lessness, sympathizer with Anarchists and

apologist for crime in politics; this gras-

ping millionaire who advocates depre-

ciated silver for other people, but who

has his own contracts payable in gold; this

fosterer of discontent and inciter of civil

war, dares to speak for German-American

citizens on the money question.

The statement regarding the attitude of

the German-American press on the money

question, of which Governor Altgeld ex-

presses his disbelief, is based on informa-

tion obtained by the German-American

Sound-money League of New York. The

active president of this organization is Wil-

liam Steinway, widely known in business

circles, and the honorary presidents are

Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the New

York Staats Zeitung, and Hon. Carl

Schurz. It is a nonpartisan organization,

and its membership embraces a great many

prominent German-Americans. About two

months ago the free college of silver at

St. Louis was the following in an extraor-

dinary manner.

The members of the German-American

Sound-money League have, by the experi-

ence of this and other countries, become

convinced that free coinage of silver at

the ratio of 16 to 1 must be pro-

hibited, and that the only way to insure

the stability of the currency and to prevent

the mercantile crisis heretofore known; that

the only way to prevent the leading to

binationalism, would simply drive the

country into a state of anarchy. The

light against free coinage will be brought to

the attention of the public by the

revival of business depends on the main-

tenance of the gold standard. We have,

therefore, formed this association and make

itself agreed with each other to cast our

votes only for the presidential candidate

who will declare himself unequivocally

against free coinage and for a continuance

of the gold standard. We have also

agreed to give no better proof of their patriotism

and fealty to the land of their adoption

than by a determination to vote for the

cause of sound money in unmistakable

language before the national conventions of

both political parties.

The circular asked for an expression of

views from the editors of German-Ameri-

can newspapers and from German-Ameri-

can citizens generally. The result of the

information thus obtained is embodied in

the statement which Governor Altgeld tries

to discredit. By so doing he simply adds

to his own discredit.

WHY BLAND IS FAVORED.

The silverites at Chicago, the mine own-

ers and silver speculators who mean busi-

ness, and the others who really believe in

cheap dollars, are very much in earnest.

The fatulent Dubois, who walked out of

the St. Louis convention a few days ago,

is a determined man, and he knows what

he must do. Taubeneck walks up and down

uttering warnings, and General Weaver,

the head of the Washington silver lobby,

has camped on the ground. These and all

like them are on hand with positive advice

and dismal warning. Their voice is for a

straight-out, for a silverite who has al-

ways walked in the middle of the road.

Matthews? He will not do, for if elected

he would desert if he became frightened.

Boies? His zeal is too sudden and too loud.

He, too, would hesitate if he should see

general financial disaster follow in the

wake of a silver victory. The mine owners

and the believers in cheap money demand

a man of nerve, like Bland, who would

carry out the 50-cent-dollar programme if

the whole country should be involved in

disaster for years.

And they are right. Boies, Matthews and

Leah are shouting silver because they

think they can reach the presidency by so

doing. They care less for the free coinage

of silver than anything they put any value

on. They are not free silverites for reve-

nuce, but for office, and anything upon

which they can reach office is a "good-

enough Morgan" for them, as was anti-

slavery for those who made that hobby

an issue years ago. Only a few days ago

a follower of Governor Matthews said to a

sound-money friend that if, after his elec-

tion, Governor Matthews should see that

the prospect of free coinage would involve

the country in disaster, he would "summon

Congress as soon as nominated and use his

influence to prevent it." He went on to

ask if his listener had ever noted how few

votes it would take in the Senate to defeat

free coinage if it were necessary. This is

the Matthews and Boies game. They will

ride unlimited 16-to-1 into the presidency if

they can, and then turn their backs upon

it when the evil hour should come.

So the bonanza mine owners and their

politicians and lobby about Washington,

with the men who expect office as cham-

pions of cheap money, understand the mo-

tives of Matthews, Boies, Stevenson and

others of their kind. Neither of these men

will be named at Chicago if they can help

it. The present silver furor has cost them

too much—that is, the silver-producing

clique. They have expended many thou-

sands of dollars in organizing to flood the

country with their pernicious literature at

the right time, and in stimulating that

fanatical but really artificial fervor wit-

nessed about the Democratic convention in

this city.

Blind if their man, because he would, if

elected, carry out their policy regardless of

consequences. He is their sort of man—in-

tense and sectional, with a nature which

was never stirred by a broad national sen-

timent.

A MESSENGER OF FREEDOM.

Harriet Beecher Stowe has been in the

world but not of it for many years. Before

the allotted span of life was finished the

great mind went into eclipse because of

physical ills, and she became as a little

child. Now the cloud has lifted and she

has passed on into the world where spirit

reigns and the light of her soul will once

more shine. But though she early ceased

to take part in the affairs of this life she

left no work undone. Her mission to man-

kind was long ago fulfilled. When she sent

forth "Uncle Tom's Cabin" she did a ser-

vice to her country and to humanity never

equalled by any other American woman,

and by few men. The influence of a book

cannot be fixed by exact measure, but it

would be difficult to exaggerate the effect

of this remarkable work. The subject of

slavery was, at that time, tabooed in many

circles of society, even in the North, as

one whose discussion was not profitable.

People were different to it, were not con-

vinced that the truth in human beings,

so long as they were black, was an evil,

or accepted the institution as so firmly

established that its overthrow was impos-

sible. There was an unrecurrent of

protest against it, however, and this cur-

rent, like a flowing stream of inflammable

oil from an unsuspected reservoir, was set

ablaze by her story and spread to the re-

motest hamlet and the furthest country

home in the free States. Argument would

have had no such effect; oratory would

have been wasted. "Uncle Tom" was a

vivid portrayal of slave life, with its ills

as well as its shadows, but the shadows

was so terrible that the recompense was

seen to be as nothing. Millions of readers

realized, perhaps for the first time, that

the black slaves of the South were human

beings like themselves, men and women

who loved and suffered even as they, but

without hope, though they worshipped the

same God. In the ten years preceding the

war probably no one influence did more

to create and crystallize opinion than this

picture of slavery. Results were seen when

this sentiment became a vast and resist-

less power, demanded that the evil be

banished and the land of the free be made

worthy of its name.

The writer of the book lived to see this

revolution and to rejoice in it. She wrote

other books that would have won her an

enviable literary reputation, but this was

a thing apart. It was greater than she,

When she wrote it she was as truly in-

spired as the prophets of old, though she

knew it not. Not less than Moses when

he was hidden to say to Pharaoh, "Let

my people go," was this retiring, domestic

woman, the mother of little children, led

to deliver her message of freedom to the

world. She did not look for fame or

praise or pecuniary recompense, and won-

dered when they came, but others, look-

ing at her life and work, are glad that

she had this earthly reward, as well as

the higher one of knowing that she had

been a factor in a grand reform.

It is said of "Uncle Tom" by certain

critics that it owes its interest to the time

and the condition of society when it was

published and not to literary merit. That

remains to be proved. The conditions in

question ceased to exist thirty years ago,

but publishers' books and the records of

public libraries show that the work is still

in constant demand, while, as everybody

knows, it is a perennial attraction in its

dramatized form. But whether it is to be

an immortal book or not it is one which

every patriotic American is glad to have

written. It and its lesson will remain

a monument to the woman who wrote it

more lasting than marble or bronze. Her

memory will be held in reverence and

honor.

Speaking of plenty money and cheap

money, what is the matter with England?

She has had the single gold standard for

seventy years and the result is a plethora

of wealth, an abundance of currency for

the greatest trade in the world and the

lowest rate of interest known any-

where. There are hundreds of mil-

lions of idle capital in England

which would seek investment in this coun-

try if the money question were settled on

a permanent gold basis. The way to make

money plenty and cheap in this country,

all kinds as good as gold and all loanable

at low interest, is to stop the money agi-

tation, declare once for all in favor of pre-

serving the gold standard, and thus encour-

age the investment and activity of home

capital and invite an influx of foreign.

The Republican State committee, the Re-

publican candidates and others who attend-

ed the conference yesterday agreed as one

man that for the present the silver ques-

tion is the issue which must be met. It was

decided to use newspapers and speeches to

counteract the effect of the mine owners'

attack, so quietly made. A determination

was expressed to push the work forward

with zeal all along the line. Already the

State committee, the State Lincoln League

officers and representatives are sending out

well-chosen literature. It is exceedingly

fortunate that at the outset the committee

and its advisers have courageously decided

to adopt a policy which must commend it-

self to all. All the questions of candidates

settled, Republicans can now enter the con-

test with a unanimity of purpose which will

bring forth the most satisfactory results.

S. D. B. Liberty. The phrase "unit of

value" is first used in our coinage laws in

the act of 1837, in which the standard silver

dollar was dropped, and there it is applied

to the gold dollar. "Unit" was used in the

first coinage law, but simply as the equiv-

alent of dollar. "Dollars or units" is the

language of the law in every subsequent

act, since Hamilton's time. The word was

established as the unit in keeping accounts,

as is the pound in Great Britain and the

franc in the Latin Union. Hamilton, who

made the elaborate report upon which

the first coinage act was based, makes it

very clear that the "unit of value" was not

the silver dollar, as the silverites now

contend, since Hamilton arrived at the con-

clusion that "the unit in the coins of the

United States ought to correspond to 24½

grains of pure gold and with 37½ grains of

pure silver, each answering to a dollar in

the money account." Page 478 of Re-

port of International Monetary Conference

of 1878, which closes his study, recom-

mending one gold piece equal in weight and

value to ten units or dollars; one gold piece

equal in weight to a tenth part of the

former, and which shall be a unit or dollar.

These terms were used in the law which

Hamilton drew and Jefferson ap-

proved. It may be added that the phrase

"unit of value" has no practical connection